

The Northwest Missourian

Northwest Missouri State Teachers College

VOLUME XV

MARYVILLE, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1929

NUMBER 15

Seven Faculty People Will go to Convention

President and College Teachers Will Attend Meeting of Department of Superintendence, February 24-28.

Seven members of the College faculty will attend the meeting of the Department of Superintendents of the National Education Association to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, February 24-28, 1929. They are President Lamkin, Miss Shepherd, Miss Keith, Miss White, Miss Barnard, Mr. Dieterich, and Mr. Phillips.

President Lamkin, as president of the National Education Association, will be introduced to the meeting at the seventh general session, to be held Thursday, February 28, at two o'clock. He will respond briefly. At the same meeting there will be introduced Honorable William John Cooper, newly appointed United States Commissioner of Education. Mr. Cooper was formerly State Superintendent of Public Instruction for California.

The Department of Superintendence has is the the most important meeting of the National Association. It is made up of the following departments: National Council of Education, Deans of Women, Elementary School Principals, Vocational Education, Secondary Education, Vocational Education, Teachers' Colleges. At the same time that the Department of Superintendence is in session, there will be a meeting in Cleveland of the following allied organizations: City Teacher Training School Section, Educational Research Association, National Association of High School Inspectors and Supervisors, National Council of Kindergarten Supervisors and Training Teachers, National Council of Primary Education, National Council of State Superintendents, National Society for the Study of Education, and the National Society of College Teachers of Education.

The program of the fifth general session is of special interest to the teachers' college people. In this program the general topic is "How Can the Public Schools Better Serve Democracy by a Better Selected and Better Trained Teaching Staff?" The separate topics to be discussed are "What a Superintendent Has a Right to Expect of an Institution Training Teachers for the Elementary School," by Ernest C. Hartwell, Superintendent of Schools, Buffalo, New York; "What a Superintendent Has a Right to Expect of an Institution Training Teachers for the Secondary Schools," by Charles S. Meek, Superintendent of Schools, Toledo, Ohio; "What a Rural School Has a Right to Expect of an Institution Training Teachers for the Rural Schools," by Julian E. Butterworth, Professor of Education, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; "What a Teacher Has a Right to Expect in Help, Guidance, and Professional Stimulus from the School Engaging Her Service," by Frank Pierrepont Graves, State Commissioner of Education, Albany, New York.

The creed of the convention as stated on the program which the department sends out is: "There is a doctrine that is fundamental in American Education. That is: that every child born in or adopted by this republic has by virtue of that fact the right to have developed through education, whatever talent he may possess without reference to the quality, quantity, or type of that talent, under conditions favorable to such development; and that he shall have assured to him the opportunity to go as far as his ability and ambition will permit in order that he may live his life more abundantly than he otherwise could."

W. A. A. Continues Series of Parties

The Women's Athletic Association held another of their series of parties for the school year. Dancing and contests were a part of the evening's entertainment. Three groups entered into the contests which consisted of square dancing and dramatizations of love songs, "The Sweetheart of Sigma Chi," "Under the Shade of an Old Apple Tree," and "Juanita" were the songs dramatized.

About thirty girls were present. Miss Martindale and Miss Goodheart, the club sponsor, and Esther Gile, a charter member of the organization and former student of the College, were guests of the organization. Refreshments were served as refreshments.

Girls' Basketball Draws Spectators

The fourth inter-class tournament is now in course at the gymnasium. Basketball, the fourth sport of the year, is usually the most popular sport with the freshmen. A greater number of spectators for basketball than for the other sports.

The tournament is being run off with a double Round-Robin schedule, in which each of the three class teams, freshmen, sophomores, and seniors play each other twice. This makes six games in the tournament. Five of the six games have been played.

The sophomores have more total points, while the seniors have been winners of more games than the sophomores. The sophomores have a total of 47 points, and the seniors have a total of 35. The seniors have won three games and lost none, while the sophomores have won two and lost one. After the game between the sophomores and seniors Thursday night, February 15, the winner of the tournament will be decided by number of points.

The senior-sophomore game has been the fastest and closest of the games, ending in a 10-9 game.

Russian Singers Please Audience on Monday Night

Russian Symphonic Choir Appears at College Auditorium in Program of Sacred, Folk, and Classic Music.

One of the great singing organizations of the world appeared in the College Auditorium, Monday evening, February 11, at eight o'clock. The Russian Symphonic Choir, under the direction of Basil Kibalechik, sang at that time to a fair-sized and enthusiastic audience made up of the students and faculty of the College and the music lovers of Maryville.

The choir, made up of eight women and nine men, gave a program varied enough to make a general appeal to all who heard it. The singing was marked by the perfect appreciation on the part of each singer for the spirit of the selection. Every selection was sung with finesse and abandon.

The group of Russian singers, dressed in picturesque costumes of red and blue trimmed in gold braid, designed for them by the Moscow Art Theatre Guild, came to the stage and opened its program with sacred music, using the following numbers:

Tantum Ergo Gluck
Beatitudes Kalinikov
Easter Song Bortniansky
To Thee We Sing Rachmaninoff
Credo Gretchaninoff
Concerto Grosso Bortniansky
"Credo" drew prolonged applause. It was beautifully sung, especially the solo part by the contralto voice.

Following the sacred music came a group of classical numbers. "The Unfinished Symphony" by Schubert, arranged by Mr. Kibalechik opened this section of the program. Two movements were used, Allegro Moderato and Andante con Moto. This was a humming number, the voices resembling perfectly tuned instruments in an orchestra. The audience seemed to enjoy especially the familiar strain from which the famous love song from "Blossom Time" was taken.

The other numbers on this part of the program were:

Oriental Song Cui
Glory Cui
Night Shostakovich
Scene from Opera "Christmas Eve" Rimsky-Korsakov
Song and Dance from "Eugene Onegin" Tchaikowsky

The last section of the program, made up of folk songs, was sung with evident enjoyment by the choir. While the audience could not understand the (Continued on Page 3)

"Peppers" Sponsor Dance at Noontime

Another noon dance was held last Thursday, February 7, at the usual time in Social Hall. The dance was sponsored by the Green and White Peppers, the girls' pep squad.

Admission was charged each person. Proceeds of the dance will be used by the pep squad in helping to pay for the trip to Kirksville with the Bearcats. Pauline Andrews played for the dance.

Faculty Member Writes Article on Citizenship

"Aids in Citizenship Training" Title of Article by Mr. Mehus in Recent Journal of Education.

In the issue of February 11 of the "Journal of Education" there appears an article by Mr. Mehus of the Department of Social Sciences of the College. The article, entitled "Aids in Citizenship Training," opens as follows:

"Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, says in 'Prayer for Teachers: 'We have schooled our students to be clever competitors in the world as it is, when we should have been helping them to become creative co-operators in making the world as it is to be. . . . It has been easier to tell our students about the motionless past than to learn once for all, than to join with them in trying to understand the moving present that must be studied afresh each morning. . . . Help us to see that education is after all but the adventure of trying to make ourselves at home in the modern world.'"

"This last sentence epitomizes the purpose of citizenship training in our public schools. The world is continually changing, and we must help our students to adjust themselves to the changes. The social problems of today must be faced fearlessly in our public schools. We cannot continue to complacently fold our hands and teach only those things that are safe—we must discuss questions that are alive, that are even controversial, if you please.

"I believe that one reason why so many students lose interest in school work is because we, as teachers, do not dare to discuss the problems that are alive and that deal with the things of today and tomorrow. We wait until they become ancient history, and then we discuss them—because then they are harmless.

"It was Lowell who said: 'New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth; They must upward still and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth.'"

"This is the spirit we must instill into our pupils—the spirit of search for the truth and the courage to follow that truth wherever it may lead. We must not, like the 'heavenly Chinese,' have our faces turned toward the past. Our faces must be turned toward the future. If war is to be eliminated, if race prejudices are to be cast aside, if injustice is to be mitigated, we must look to the boys and girls who are in our public schools today to accomplish these reforms tomorrow. In order to do this they must have ready access to the facts connected with our modern social questions."

Mr. Mehus then states in his article that he has made a list of some of the modern social problems and indicated the sources where supplementary material can be secured for use in citizenship classes. He suggests that it is a good plan for the teacher to mention that she is a teacher and that she desires to use this material in the schoolroom.

Lack of space prevents the publishing of the complete list, but the following (Continued on Page 3)

Hopkins Defeats College Cub Team

The "Cubs" were losers two ways Thursday night, February 7, when they made a trip to Hopkins to play a return game with the high school basketball team there. In the first place they lost the game by a score of 34-15, and in the second place they had to push their cars through some of the snow drifts on the way home.

The game was closer than the score. The "Cubs" were able to hold their own the first half of the game but in the last half the Hopkins boys ran away from them, after Russell, Cub center, was forced out of the game on personal fouls. Campbell was injured in the first quarter and had to leave the game.

Coneh Ernest McKee took the following nine players to Hopkins: Lawrence, Barrett, Campbell, Houston, Russell, Belt, Morton, Winnell, and O'Day.

Mr. Dieterich and Felix Brown and a few high school students accompanied the team to Hopkins.

The Cubs have two games for this week. They go to Burlington Junction, February 13, and play Pickering here February 15.

Francis Hackett, Rachel Grayson, and Pauline Walker spent the week-end at their homes at Burlington Junction.

Dean Barnard Leaves Monday for Cleveland

Miss Barnard will leave Monday for Cleveland, Ohio, to attend the twentieth annual meeting of the National Association of Deans of Women, which is to be held from February 20 to 23.

This association is divided into four sections for its meetings, though the whole association comes together for programs of general interest. The four sections are made on the basis of the type of school in which the dean is located—university, college, teachers' college, high school—for the problems vary with the position.

Dean Barnard is to appear on the program of the teachers' college section on Thursday afternoon, February 21, when she will conduct a round table discussion. Her topic is "Student Government." The question of student government is one of the subjects that is to be discussed generally throughout the sections.

On the program of the association appear the names of many well-known people. Among them are Henry Turner Bailey, director of the Cleveland School of Art; Florence E. Allen, Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio; Clarence C. Little, recently resigned president of the University of Michigan; Frederick B. Robinson, president of the College of the City of New York; and H. Austin Atkins, prominent psychiatrist.

Some topics to be taken up in the various sections and on the general programs are "Women in Government," "What the Dean Lives By," "The Spiritual Needs of the College Student and How They Are Met," "Women in College Administration," "Education for Beauty," and "The Co-operation of the Faculty with the Dean."

Miss DeLuce Has Picture in Mid-Western Exhibit

Critics Praise Exhibit, Saying All Pictures Are of High Merit—Miss DeLuce Exhibits "Long's Peak."

Miss DeLuce has been honored by having a painting, "Long's Peak, Colorado" placed on exhibition in the Mid-western Artists' Exhibition, being held in Kansas City from February 1, to March 1. The painting is in water color and was made by Miss DeLuce while she was in the west last year.

A very high standard is held by the Midwestern Exhibition and it is indeed an honor to the College as well as to Miss DeLuce to have her picture win such recognition.

In speaking of the Annual Midwestern Artists' Exhibition of 1929 the Kansas City Art Institute issued the following statement: "More than double the entries of any previous year were submitted for jury approval, and the quality of most of the entries was such that the jury was forced to establish a standard which might have been applied to many of our eastern shows. Those who were fortunate enough to have their works accepted, may indeed congratulate themselves upon their success; and those less fortunate, while disappointed, may be assured that the problem confronting the jury was to pick the outstanding works rather than the rejection of those not eligible. If, as this exhibition indicates, the artists of the Middle West continue to progress, it will be but a short time until we may see as important an exhibition as is to be found anywhere in the country."

The Kansas City Star reported in its section "In Gallery and Studio" that the water colors exhibited gave even a better showing than the oil paintings. Representative work from Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Colorado is exhibited. It is very encouraging that such a large response has been given by the artists living in this territory. (Continued on Page 2)

FORTHCOMING EVENTS
Feb. 15—Kappa Omicron Phi Dance at President's Residence after Kirksville game.
Feb. 15-16—Kirksville games here.
Feb. 20—Miss DeLuce at Assembly.
Feb. 22-23—Warrensburg games here.
Feb. 27—Band at Assembly.
Feb. 28—Dramatics Club Play.
Feb. 28-Mar. 1—Kirksville, there.
Mar. 1-2—Picture show.
Mar. 1-2—Sub-district basketball tournament.
Mar. 4-5—Warrensburg, there.
Mar. 6—Close of winter quarter.

Lincoln's Life Is Subject of Assembly Talk

Mr. Mounce of Social Science Department Gives Address at Patriotic Assembly, Wednesday.

As the main feature on a patriotic program given at assembly, Wednesday morning, Mr. Mounce, of the Social Science Department, gave an address, "Lincoln—the Man of the Ages." Preceding the address, the student body, led by Mr. Gardner, sang "Alma Mater," "America," and "The Star Spangled Banner."

Mr. Mounce was complimented upon his clear, forceful delivery. His speech, in part, follows.

For four long years the boys in blue and the boys in gray fought in mortal combat upon the numerous battlefields of the Civil War. An ideal was at stake. Each side had poured out the life blood of the flower of the land in order to establish and perpetuate that ideal. Hundreds of thousands of young men, both north and south of the Mason-Dixon line, had laid their lives upon the altar as a sacrifice to what appeared to them to be just and right. The South was bent upon establishing the proposition that the several states were individually sovereign and could, as a matter of right, secede from the Union, if any cared to do so. The North was equally honest in its belief that the Union was perpetual and indissoluble. They were willing to establish this principle at any cost.

For more than a year the Union forces had been slowly but surely closing in upon the armies of the Confederacy. It was evident that the South was fighting a losing fight. Its men and materials of warfare were being rapidly depleted. Then the end came. On April 9, 1865, the beloved General Robert E. Lee tendered his sword to the great military genius, General Ulysses S. Grant, Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the Union. This surrender sounded the death-knell of the Confederacy. The Union was saved, and new chapters were added to the constitutional system of the great American Republic.

There was a general feeling of relief throughout the land. All hearts and minds were turned to peace. On April 11, President Lincoln addressed the American people. He dealt primarily with plans of reconstruction. The wisdom of his utterances was fully appreciated, and his address generally was well received. It was his desire that the Southern states should be dealt with kindly and upon most generous terms. He made known his wish that just rights of states be carefully upheld. How unfortunate, both for the North and the South, and for future generations, that he did not live to consummate his policies of reconstruction.

On April 14th General Grant was in Washington. He was invited to accompany President and Mrs. Lincoln to Ford's Theatre, to a performance of "Our American Cousin." Grant, having planned to visit his children at school, declined, and in that way perhaps saved his own life. The Lincolns were accompanied to the theatre by Colonel Rathbone and others. While the (Continued on Page 3)

Skunk Basketball Team Is Disbanded

The "Skunks" are no more. The night class in basketball, coached by Mr. Davis, has disbanded and the members are to report to their daily gym classes.

The Skunks had a very successful season until last week. They defeated Pickering, Burlington Junction, Hopkins, Barnard Blizzards, Ravenwood, and the Maryville town team. They met their first defeat Wednesday, February 6, when the Miller bunch from Hopkins defeated them 22-17. Their second defeat was at the hands of an independent team, the Smith Brothers, who are students at the College.

Coach Davis decided the Skunks were not regular enough in attendance and were not showing team interest. They were told to report to classes for the rest of the quarter.

Mr. W. P. Nevitt of the home service division of the Salvation Army was at the College Monday, February 11. Mr. Nevitt is conducting a campaign in this county to raise \$500 for the Salvation Army.

Orlo Smith has been absent from school duties the past few days on account of tonsillitis.

Entertains Women of College Faculty

Miss Smith, supervisor of the grades of the College Elementary School, entertained several other faculty members at an informal party Sunday evening, February 10, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Garrett at 116 North Dunn Street.

The table was decorated in Valentine colors with bouquets of roses and sweet peas. Valentines were used for place cards. Miss Keith, Miss Fisher, and Miss Lowery assisted the hostess.

Following the dinner Miss Maida Taylor sang several songs and Miss Criswell gave two dialect readings. Conversation and a radio program furnished other forms of entertainment.

The guests present were Misses Martindale, Millikan, Keith, Fisher, Dow, Dykes, Lowery, DeLuce, Bowman, Godard, Blanshan, Goodheart, and Criswell, all of the College faculty; and Miss Maida Taylor.

Miss Brumbaugh, who has been ill for about two weeks with influenza, is able now to be up again, but is still unable to return to her work in the library.

Miss Fra Clark Tells Women to Plan Their Work

Talks to Women of Short Course About Budgets, Labor-Saving Devices, and Arrangement of Rooms.

Miss Fra Clark, who was the speaker during the last days of the Home Economics short course held last week at the College, is a home management specialist of the Missouri College of Agriculture. She has done work in Nevada County before and is known by many of the women in Northwest Missouri. She was in charge of the kitchen improvement contest carried on in the county in 1926. Her varied experience in home improvement work has given her excellent, practical, and economical ideas on improving conditions as they now exist in the home.

In her lecture on the home last Thursday, Miss Clark said that a detailed study should be made in an attempt to make the home one hundred percent happy. She stressed the idea that each member of the family should feel responsible for the happiness in the home and that each member of the family should be consulted on the problems of the home. Judgment in such problems, according to Miss Clark, should rest with the entire family, instead of just one member of the family. Each member of the family should feel that he is making the home what it should be.

"If our homes are not meeting the demands of the family we should change them," she said. In order to determine the actual condition of the homes she pointed out that it might be well to analyze them room by room.

Miss Clark suggested that a budget of time was quite as important as a budget of money in the home. She said that each home should keep a budget of its money and see that the money is used wisely and carefully. A budget of time should serve the same purpose. In this budget of time she said that one might put in one column the things she has to do and put in the other column the things she would like to do. In this manner the value of each task might more easily be seen and work during the day be regulated by the budget.

The specialist pointed out that the attitude the homemaker takes towards the routine work in the home is very important. She stated that if the homemaker likes some special kind of routine work there must be some reason for liking it. Miss Clark advised that the homemaker ask herself these questions:

Do I read new suggestions for doing housework?
(Continued on Page 3)

Has Position with Montgomery Ward

Muriel Alexander, who took her Life Certificate from the College in 1927 and who taught in the grades at Hopkins last year, is working in the Time Payment Department of Montgomery Ward and Company at Kansas City now.

In writing to friends in Maryville she says that her new work is interesting but does not compare with teaching.

N. E. A. President Invites Nations to Conference

Nineteen American Countries Asked to Attend Educational Conference at Atlanta, Georgia, in June.

Mr. Uel W. Lamkin, president of the National Education Association of the United States and president of the Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, issued invitations, February 12, to the Ministers of Education in nineteen nations of the Western Hemisphere, requesting their participation in an informal Inter-American educational conference to be held at Atlanta, Ga., June 28 to July 4, 1929, in connection with the sixty-seventh annual convention of the National Education Association. Invitations were sent to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Before sending the invitation President Lamkin was assured by representatives of a number of these countries, through Dr. Glen Levin Swiggett, of Washington, D. C., secretary of the movement for an Inter-American educational organization, that the various nations would look with favor on holding the preliminary conference in the United States and on holding the first formal meeting in one of the nations of the South. President Lamkin was reminded that the World Federation of Education Associations originated in a similar conference in San Francisco in 1923 and held its second conference in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1925.

Mr. Lamkin expects each nation to send one or more representatives to Atlanta and he believes an organization of great significance will be formed. In commenting on the invitation he said today, "The educators in these nations are on most cordial terms with each other. This organization will help to create a better understanding between the people themselves. I look upon this as a most important movement and one which will rapidly improve relationships."

"I am in favor of holding the first formal meeting of the proposed organization in one of the Southern Republics. It is a recognition of the kindly attitude of educators in those nations towards this country for the preliminary conference to be held at Atlanta."

Mystery of Poster Is Solved at Last

President Lamkin does it. (?)
Lucille Qualls does it. (?)
Dean Barnard does it. (?)
Everybody spent last week wondering what it was that these people did that was important enough to have it announced so mysteriously from the bulletin board that stood just at the foot of the main stairway.

Nobody really knew what it was that they did until "Smile Week" was announced by the Y. W. C. A. Everybody is being urged to smile at everyone he meets.

At the regular meeting of the Y. W. C. A., held Tuesday afternoon in Social Hall, the program included the reading of several selections about smiles by Rebecca Botkin, Jean Freeman led the devotional service. Thelma Norwine sang "I Love a Little Cottage." Miss Smith talked to the girls about incidents in the life of Abraham Lincoln, incidents which portray the character of the great man whose birthday was being celebrated Tuesday. She closed her part of the program by reading a poem in honor of Lincoln.

Writes of Things Seen in New York

Susie Doebbling, B. S., 1928, who is working on her Masters' Degree at Columbia University, wrote an interesting letter to Dean Barnard telling of the things she has seen and heard in New York.

Between semesters she was able to hear "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," the opera "Carmen," St. Olaf's Lutheran Choir, and "La Boheme." She saw the "Wizard of Oz" at the Children's Theatre. She is planning to hear Mme. Schumann-Heink in her farewell opera and also to visit Morley's Little Theatre.

Virginia Dodd spent the week-end at her home at Shenandoah, Iowa.

Lincoln's Life Is Assembly Subject

(Continued from Page 1)

group was absorbed in the play, John Wilkes Booth, an actor, who, with others, had prepared a plot to assassinate the several heads of the government, went to Lincoln's box and mortally wounded the President. Colonel Rathbone attempted to seize and hold the assassin but was unable to do so for he was armed with a knife. The Colonel was severely wounded in the struggle. About the same time, that evening, the Secretary of State, William H. Seward, was attacked and severely wounded, by a co-conspirator. It is quite probable that Grant's life was saved by his absence, for it seems that his name was also upon the assassin's list.

The wounded President was borne to a house across the street from the theatre. Every effort possible was made to save him. But nothing could stay the hand of death. The bullet had traversed his brain. So, upon the morning of the 15th his soul passed into the great unknown.

The expression of grief and horror throughout the civilized world was almost universal. Many who had ridiculed and denounced the dead President were among the sincerest mourners. Among those present at his bedside was Secretary of War, Stanton. Earlier in Lincoln's career Stanton had been one of his most bitter critics. But, after four long years with the President he had learned to love and admire him. No one seemed to have been more stricken with grief, over the untimely departure of the Great Emancipator, than was Stanton. As he stood weeping at his bedside he was heard to say: "Now he belongs to the ages."

No words could have been more prophetic than those words of Stanton. No other words could quite so well have portrayed the real truth. Truly Lincoln has become the man of the ages. No man since the days of Washington has been so deeply enshrined in the hearts of the American people as Lincoln. No great personality in the annals of American history has ever surpassed him. And as we turn the pages of history we find the name of Abraham Lincoln written in letters of gold.

Not only was Lincoln an outstanding figure in his own country, but he has become a world character. Count Leo Tolstoi once said that Lincoln was too big to be owned by one nation; but that he belonged to the whole world. Benjamin Disraeli, the great English Prime Minister, said of Lincoln: "He was so simple and honest that he touched the hearts of nations." At a recent meeting of aliens a Russian immigrant said that he had read, in far-off Russia, the words of Lincoln where he said: "He who would be no slave must consent to have no slave." This inspired in him a deep desire to go to Lincoln's country. To him it was the call to freedom. It is said that Lincoln is better known to the common people in Japan than any other American. Of all Americans he typifies the ideal of liberty to the Japanese people.

At this point it is fitting to turn back and examine the life and career of this great man. How are we to account for his greatness? What did he do to win the love of his fellow countrymen and the respect and admiration of the world? What did he do to warrant the generations in calling him the man of the ages? A search into his career will help find answers to these queries.

Our investigation first takes us back to the state of Kentucky, in the year 1809. It was then and there that this great man was born. It is needless to remark upon his heritage and early life, for these are all well known to all of us. At the tender age of nine we find the boy Lincoln kneeling at the side of the cold form of his dear departed Mother. It seemed to him that all was gone. Yet we soon find him following the teachings and admonitions of his mother. He developed an insatiable desire for an education. This desire was never fostered by his father. Yet, oblivious of opposition he spent his early years studying and in preparation for greater things. He soon developed great physical strength, which played a prominent part in his later successes. There are none who have not heard of his brilliant intellect.

As he grew to early manhood he seized the opportunity to study law. Through hard work, and persistence he was soon recognized as one of the leaders of the Illinois bar. He was especially noted for his fairness and honesty in the conduct of lawsuits. His integrity was never questioned.

In 1834 Lincoln was elected representative in the Illinois State Legislature and served almost continuously until 1842. In 1840 he was sent to Congress. He was victorious over his picturesque opponent, the Rev. Peter Cartwright. This same honored gentleman once told a cold deacon who had prayed, "Brother, three prayers like that would freeze hell over." After having attended Congress for a few days, Lincoln wrote to a friend: "Be-

ing elected to Congress has not pleased me as much as I had expected."

As the slavery issue became more pronounced Lincoln took an interest in it and soon took the position that there must be no further extension of slavery. The territories must forever remain free.

At this time, the leading Democrat of the country was Stephen A. Douglas, of the State of Illinois. His second term in the U. S. Senate was about to expire, so he returned to Illinois in the summer of 1858, to make the canvass for his re-election. His Republican rival for the senatorship was Abraham Lincoln. Douglas had been phenomenally successful in the field of politics. Besides he was a brilliant orator. Lincoln's record, thus far, had not been half so outstanding.

During the race for the Senate Lincoln challenged the "Little Giant" for a series of debates, which have since become famous as the Lincoln-Douglas Debates. The seven remarkable debates which followed in the state of Illinois were the feature of the campaign. The contest was not merely over a seat in the U. S. Senate. It was a great struggle which extended into the election of 1860. In one of the debates the powerful logic of Lincoln drove Douglas into a dilemma. While the debates lost the senatorship for Lincoln it won for him the Presidency, two years afterwards.

The Republican National Convention, which made "No extension of slavery" the essential part of the party platform, met at Chicago, May 16, 1860. At that time Wm. H. Seward was the most conspicuous Republican in national politics. He, along with Salmon P. Chase, had hopes of being nominated for the presidency. But both had taken a decided stand against slavery and had thereby alienated many otherwise staunch supporters in the Southern States. Furthermore, they had not taken into consideration the rising popularity of the prairie statesman and rail-splitter, Abraham Lincoln. He had invaded the East in the spring of 1860, and had made a favorable impression in those quarters. Due to his moderate but sane pronouncements on the slavery issue, he finally appeared to the members of the convention as the most available candidate in the party. The result was, he was nominated by the convention.

By the time Lincoln was inaugurated seven of the Southern States had formally withdrawn from the Union. Sentiment was greatly divided in the North. A point had been reached where a blunder might rend the Union asunder. Great wisdom and foresight upon the part of the President were needed.

Lincoln showed great wisdom when he issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which became effective January 1, 1863. It gave him greater support at home and strengthened his position abroad.

The wisdom and sagacity of Lincoln is no better exemplified than in his conduct of foreign affairs.

On Nov. 8, 1861, two Confederate envoys, Mason and Slidell, were proceeding to Europe in the British steamer "Trent." This steamer was stopped by Captain Wilkes, of the U. S. Navy, and the two envoys were removed. England was greatly incensed over the matter, and threatened war. The act of Captain Wilkes was almost unanimously supported by the people of the North. Congress gave him a vote of thanks. This put Lincoln in an embarrassing and difficult position. To refuse to make amends meant almost certain war with England. To return the two envoys might mean political disaster or something worse. Yet, he became convinced that the neutrality of England had been violated, so he ordered the return of Mason and Slidell. This averted trouble with England. As it happened no serious domestic disorder resulted from his act. Upon second thought the people saw that Lincoln was right in the matter. Yet this step was taken against the suggestions of his closest advisers.

Later friendly relations, between England and the United States were almost disrupted as a result of the fitting out of Confederate privateers in British ports. But through skillful diplomacy trouble was averted.

A still broader foreign question grew out of Mexican affairs when events culminated in setting up Maximilian of Austria as Emperor of Mexico under the protection of France. Through the patience and efforts of Lincoln trouble was again averted.

The manner in which Lincoln handled his advisers is illustrated by a famous vote which was once taken by his cabinet. He had presented a very important matter before the members of the cabinet for their advice. There were seven members in the cabinet. After taking a vote he found that the entire cabinet was opposed to his plan and so he announced, "Seven nays, one aye, the ayes have it." Another illustration, as evidence of Lincoln's skillful manner of handling his subordinates and in getting them to follow his wishes, is brought out in an incident with Stanton. The President had given certain orders to Stanton to be executed. Stanton said to the President: "Mr. President, I refuse to

execute this order." Lincoln replied, "Well, Mr. Secretary, I reckon it will have to be done." And it was done.

Plans were made to institute a National Cemetery upon the battlefield of Gettysburg. Nov. 19, 1863 was chosen as the date of dedication. Edward Everett, the accomplished orator, was to give the speech of the occasion. The President was then asked to say a few words at the close. Everett's address was two hours in length. Lincoln took but a very few minutes for his closing remarks. Yet, but few persons today know that anyone else except Lincoln spoke upon that occasion. His short address now stands as a classic in the English language.

The spirit of the Great Emancipator is nowhere better brought out than in the letter which he wrote to Mrs. Bixby. "I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement that you are the mother of five sons, who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice on the altar of freedom."

This then is the man of the ages. A man who arose from obscurity, and without the aid of schools and connections, placed himself at the head of the Great Republic. Through his honesty, his sagacity, his humanity, his wisdom he won the hearts of nations. He shall continue to live, in the memories and hearts of men throughout the ages.

As one great writer has written: "I see him, a little heartbroken boy weeping beside the form of his dead mother. I see him growing to manhood with no teachers, no books, no schools, no light except that from Heaven. I see him as a man fearless and earnest. I see him alone of all the statesmen of his time flinching not from duty." Above all men of his time, he saw the hand of God in the affairs of this world. He yielded to divine leadership, and under God gave this nation a new birth of freedom so that "government of the people, by the people and for the people" should not perish from the earth. This nation of ours will be safe, the destiny of the Republic will be secure, the land in which we live will be a good place in which to dwell, as long as men emulate the virtues and imitate the actions of the immortal Lincoln.

And may we join with Phillips Brooks in this final appeal: "May God make us worthy of the memory of Abraham Lincoln."

Announce Plans for Floating University

A series of six college tours to Europe, announced today by Dr. James E. Lough, at 285 Madison Avenue, New York City, opens his "floating university" idea this summer to students and teachers, many of whom are unable to join the annual College World Cruise in the winter. Delphi, Athens, Rome and Venice now serve as classrooms for students of Ancient History, for on each tour, college and professional courses in Art, Literature, Economics, Geography, and History are given by well-known professors and carry full academic credit.

"The plan provides a Summer School in Europe similar in every essential to those in American universities," said Dr. Lough, president of the world's first Floating University in 1926-27 and Director of College Tours, "with the addition that the students do field work under faculty supervision during the College Tour as a part of each course."

"The itineraries have been arranged as backgrounds for the subjects taught. Students of French, for example, cross on French ships and reside at Grenoble University, while Art students visit the important museums of England, France, Italy, Holland, Austria, and Germany under faculty leadership."

"Previous University tours and cruises have demonstrated that extensive travel and systematic study may be combined to the great advantage of each," continued Dr. Lough, who organized the College World Tour now in Japan in connection with the 1929 World Cruise of the "Belgoland."

"The students see more than when traveling independently or on more sightseeing tours, and at the same time the study of such subjects as Economics, History, or French is vitalized by direct contact with the problems."

The cost of these travel study tours is no higher than other moderate priced tours without this educational feature. Thus the price of the French Residence Tour with 52 days of intensive study in French Literature and Conversation is only \$485.00. Students and teachers who desire to register for this summer school abroad and to receive college or professional credit for their courses should communicate with Dr. Lough.

Lucy Lawrence was confined to her home at Ravenwood the past week because of illness.

Glen Swaney took W. E. Bennett home with him for a visit over the week-end.

Faculty Member Writes Article

(Continued from Page 1)

are suggestive. The complete list may be found in the "Journal of Education" for February 11, 1929.

Health and Hygiene

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., One Madison Ave., New York City.

Bureau of Education, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C.

United States Public Health Service, Surgeon General, Washington, D. C.

Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Prohibition and Temperance.

Scientific Temperance Federation, Room 67, 400 Boylston St., Boston, Massachusetts.

Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, First and B Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Board of Temperance, 100 Maryland Ave. N. E., Washington, D. C.

Paul Coleman, 4292 Adams St. Kansas City, Kansas.

National Reform Association, 209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

Better Race Relations

Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation, 409 Palmer Building, Atlanta, Ga.

National Urban League, 17 Madison Ave., Tenth Floor, New York City.

National Association for Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Ave., New York City.

National Association of Colored Women, 1114 "O" St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Associated Publishers, 1538 Ninth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Juvenile Delinquency and Crime.

Committee on Preventing Delinquency, 50 East 42nd St., New York City.

Big Brother and Big Sister Federation, 425 Fourth Ave., New York City.

League to Abolish Capital Punishment, 104 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Central Howard Association, 605 Transportation Building, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

National Prohibition Association, 370 Seventy Ave., New York City.

Child Welfare.

Child Welfare Committee of America, 730 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Child Welfare League of America, 130 East 22nd St., New York City.

National Child Labor Committee, 215 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Organizations Associated for Ratification of Federal Child Labor Amendment, 532 Seventeenth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Wholesome Motion Pictures.

The Educational Screen, 5 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

National Board of Review, 70 Fifth Ave., New York City.

National Indorsers of Photoplays, R. R. M. Box No. 39H, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Parent-Teacher Associations.

Missouri Parent-Teacher Association, 226 Kirkpatrick Building, St. Joseph, Missouri.

National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 1201 Sixteenth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Boy and Girl Scouts.

Boy Scouts of America, 2 Park Place, New York City.

Girl Scouts, 670 Lexington Ave., New York City.

Camp Fire Girls, 41 Union Square, New York City.

Protection of Birds and Animals.

National Association of Audubon Societies, 1974 Broadway, New York City.

American Humane Association, 80 Howard St., Albany, New York.

American Tree Association, 1214 Sixteenth St., Washington, D. C.

World Peace.

American School Citizenship League, 105 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.

National Council for Prevention of War, 532 Seventeenth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Kirby Page, 347 Madison Ave., New York City.

Committee on Militarism in Education, 387 Bible House, Astor Place, New York City.

American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Geography.

"Materials on Geography," by Mary Josephine Booth.

Tells Women to Plan Their Work

(Continued from Page 1)

Do I get compliments on my work? Do I have help?

Does the place where the work is done interest?

Is there ever a change?

Have I added any new equipment lately?

Other questions Miss Clark asked the women were: What do you dislike most to do? Where is it done? When is it done? What tools are used? When was new equipment added? Do interruptions occur? Do the results satisfy?

The specialist made a summary of her talk by saying, "Make time studies on tasks around the home. Hurrying, if you have a time budget is useless, unless the thing accomplished is worth something. Analyzing and standardizing will always give you better results."

"Housekeeping is a science, but homemaking is an art," she concluded.

In her lectures to the women who attended the Farmers Short Course Friday, February 8, Miss Clark spoke on the subjects "The Step-Saving Kitchen" and "Problems in Planning the Day's Housework."

Miss Clark compared the time spent in the inconvenient kitchen to money which is spent foolishly. The extra amount of time required for work in the inconvenient kitchen is really wasted. A kitchen should be arranged as to save all unnecessary steps and labor.

In speaking of unnecessary steps in doing work in the kitchen, Miss Clark stated that the test of a convenient kitchen was that of completing a unit of work in the kitchen without taking a step.

She suggested that the work table, the kitchen cabinet, the stove, and the

sink should be placed conveniently close together and that equipment used at these places should be kept there. According to Miss Clark the kitchen utensils do not have to be against the wall if they are more convenient in the center of the room.

Miss Clark also discussed the windows of an ideal kitchen. She said the amount of wall space and ventilation should be considered and also said that the windows should be placed high on the walls.

She emphasized the value of running water in the house, especially in the kitchen. She pointed out that many homes seem to afford radios and cars but do not have running water in kitchen or bathroom. The cause for this, she said, is mainly because some agent is always ready to sell the radios and cars, but no one seems to realize the importance of a "Step-Saving Kitchen."

In discussing "Problems in Planning the Day's Housework," Miss Clark said that each home would have to plan its own schedule. In making the schedule the time for possible interruptions should be allowed and the schedule should be made as practical and useful as possible.

She stated that one should first find out how long it takes to do things and then plan the work according to the special needs of the family. If there are young children in the family the family schedule should be based around them.

Miss Clark outlined a time schedule and compared the time used by different housewives. This included time required for all routine work of the house. She also pointed out that a housewife should have good results in mind as well as time. Time is wasted unless the thing done gives satisfaction.

Mrs. Louise Baker Hastings, Social Director of Residence Hall in 1924 and 1925, who has been living in Cleveland, Ohio, with her parents will go South with them for the remainder of the winter.

Russian Singers Please Audience

(Continued from Page 1)

words, except by reference to the free translations on the printed programs, they could easily sense the spirit of the music by the interpretation and appreciation of the singers.

The greatest disappointment in this part of the program, as generally voiced by those in attendance, was the failure of the choir to sing the famous "Volga Boat Song." The Volga song used, "Down Mother Volga," was not the familiar one.

The folk music used included the following:

Two Spanish Songs...arr. by Archangel-sky.

Dubushka...arr. by Kibalehich

Moscow Street Song...arr. by Kibalehich

The Bride's Song and The Wedding Song...arr. by Kibalehich

Down Mother Volga and Soldier Song...arr. by Kibalehich

Vanka-Tanka...arr. by Dargomijsky

Checo-Slovakian Song...arr. by Kibalehich.

The Checo-Slovakian Song made an interesting close for the program. It was a spirited piece of music into which the Russian singers entered with most evident enjoyment. Plenty of applause showed that they had carried their audience with them.

The director, Basile Kibalehich, was conservative in his directing. His freedom from mannerisms and the ease with which he drew response from his musicians were points commented upon by those who have studied directing. Mr. Kibalehich used no musical score.

Karol Oliphant has returned to Residence Hall after a few days confinement in the St. Francis hospital for an infection in her finger. She will return later to have the finger nail removed.



The College Girl

Is Especially Invited To Attend Ward's Showing of Spring Modes

New Ensembles

\$14.75 - 23.95

Fashion decrees at least one For every smart wardrobe.

Ensembles lead the styles in the preview of spring and summer fashions. And such ensembles! Blouses in quaint design and garden flower hues flaunt their charm to match the colored thread in fancy woolen weaves. Coats are long or jauntily short revealing a chic dress or a smart blouse. Harmony is the keynote of the ensemble and there are myriad ways in which it is developed to please the ultra-smart... in feather-weight woollens, flat crepes, and effective new prints of youthful charm.

FROCKS ARE NEWLY FEMININE

\$8.95 - \$23.95

How alluringly feminine are the new dresses—fashioned to create charm! Deep collars give a softening effect to the long blouse... flounced skirts swirl gracefully from daintily swathed hips. And even the sports models have so called "feminine tailoring."

Dainty Accessories

Modorately Priced



15-Jewel Elgin Wrist Watch

\$32.65

Accuracy, beauty and style are all combined in the Elgin. Encased in beautifully carved 14-Karat solid white gold. Silvered dial.

Gold Bond Pens

LIFETIME GUARANTEE

\$2.25 to \$4.98

Non-breakable Stonite barrel. 14-K solid gold iridium tipped point. Self-filling, trouble-proof. Gold Bond pencil...\$1.75

Underwood Typewriters

Reconstructed—Not merely rebuilt. Regular \$85.00 value. Sold on easy payments.

Cash \$40.95

Handy Lamps \$1.19

You can clamp, hang or stand them anywhere. Push button socket. Attractive green base.

Silk Hose

Chic—New

—BIEGE
—AMBER
—DIANNE

—TUNIS
—MISTY
—MORN

Smart Chiffon Hose \$1.95

Gossamer in their loveliness from top to toe! Smart tones that blend with the new spring ensembles. Exquisite evening tints, too. All sizes.

Complete Hair Set \$1.30

You will find it easy to keep your hair well groomed with this set. Curling iron, waving iron, drying comb.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

Phone Han. 780, Far. 341. MARYVILLE, MO. Hours 8:00 to 8:00.

Wanted

COLLEGE GIRLS—as sales ladies for Saturday, preferably ready-to-wear experience. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

Sterling Milks Defeat Bearcats by 51-29 Score

Bearcats Start Off in Good Shape but Lose Lead and Fail to Regain It in Game with Oklahoma Team.

In spite of the good start and early lead over the Sterling Milks basketball team from Oklahoma City, the Bearcats went down under a 51 to 29 score, Friday night, February 8. Playing before a small and not over-enthusiastic crowd, the Bearcats dropped behind, and let the Sterling Milks secure a big lead, which was not broken any time during the game.

Burks, Maryville center, started the scoring, and Hedges made good some free throws, which gave Maryville a lead of three points in the first few minutes of the game. But the Bearcats lost ground when Yuengling, high point man for the visiting team, began to ring baskets from every angle. The score at the half was 34-9.

In the second half, Coach Lawrence again started the first line up, Burks, Ungles, Hedges, L. Dowell, and H. Iba. The Bearcats began to show a real spirit and for the first ten minutes of the last half outscored the Milks, totaling 20 points. But the Bearcats again slumped and were unable to make good their shots. The game ended 51 to 29 for the Oklahoma team.

Fischer was high point man for Maryville, with 9 points. Yuengling, of the Milks, was high point of the game, totaling 19 points.

An interesting feature for the spectators was the fact that the three Iba brothers met on the floor. Henry Iba, the oldest of the trio, played center for the Sterling Milks; Howard Iba, guard, and Clarence Iba, center, played for the Bearcats. There were on the floor two other brothers, Loren and Walter Dowell, who played with the Bearcats.

Four of the Sterling Milk team have been former students of the College. Lloyd Harris, guard, held that position for the Bearcats last year. Jack Conner also played with the Maryville team, and Henry Iba, who has been a student here for the last two summers, played first base on the Bearcat baseball team. Bud George was a student at the College one summer.

The box score is as follows:

STERLING MILKS	PG	FT	F
George, f	1	0	1
Yuengling, f	8	3	1
Conner, f	3	3	0
Cowden, f	1	0	0
Iba, c	4	1	1
Haller, c	4	0	2
Pinkerton, g	0	0	0
Harris, g	1	0	3
TOTAL	22	7	8

MARYVILLE	PG	FT	F
Ungles, f	1	3	2
McKee, f	0	0	0
Hedges, f	0	2	0
Fischer, f	4	1	0
Burks, c	2	3	2
C. Iba, c	1	0	1
H. Iba, g	2	0	4
W. Dowell, g	0	0	0
R. Dowell, g	0	0	0
Crane, g	0	0	0
Stalcup, g	0	0	0
TOTAL	10	9	9

John Woolf, referee.

A talk by Mr. Crawford on the attainment of the standing of Certified Public Accountant is to be the feature of the regular Pi Omega Pi meeting Thursday, February 14, at 4:20 P. M. Preceding the talk, a short business session is to be held.

H.S. Glee Club Sings at Country School

The Martha Washington school entertained the people of the community Wednesday evening at the school. About seventy-five guests were present.

The College High School Girls Glee Club, directed by Luther Blackwelder, gave an interesting program which was well received. The program consisted of the following numbers:

- I But the Lord is Mindful of His Own—Mendelssohn
 - Martini—Italian Folk Song.
 - My Sunshine—Italian Folk Song.
 - II Roses of Picardy—Eldora Nichols
 - III Down Mobile—Southern Melody.
 - Mocking Bird—American Folk Song.
 - Obligate, Rebecca Shell.
 - IV Musical Reading—Bertha Colhour
 - V Sweet and Low—Barbary.
 - VI Adoration—Brosky (violin solo)—Wilma Lewis
 - VII Monkey's Tail—Comic Song.
 - Moquito's Serenade.
- The remainder of the program was sponsored by the Agriculture Class which is working on a poultry project

under the direction of Eldon Collins, student teacher.

Charles Shinabargar, a member of the class, introduced J. Ross Fleetwood County Agent, who led a discussion on "Feeding and Care of Baby Chicks." The other members of the class demonstrated the work they have done the past two weeks.

At the conclusion of the program, sandwiches, cake, coffee, and candy hearts were served.

Maye Sturm, B. S., 1927, is supervisor of the training school at Martha Washington. Eldon Collins and Pauline Kellogg are at present doing practice teaching there.

The Stroller

By I I I I

One of the disappointments in the young life of the Stroller was that he had to stay at home and work while the "Growlers" went to Springfield. He did get in touch with the society editor of the "Southwest Standard" and told her to send him any bits of gossip she might pick up about the boys. Here is what she sent.

"Last Friday evening after our sensational victory over the Bearcats, the boys' pep squad from Maryville was entertained by the dormitory girls. Dancing was the main pastime and some of those 'Growlers' can certainly trip the light fantastic. One of the pepsters performed on the 'ivories' and his fellow members gave a demonstration of their still-active pep."

"Late in the evening their master came along and 'shooed' them out to their bus. Many a lingering good-bye was cut short and they drove off with a 'Rah! Rah! Maryville!'"

Heartless master, wasn't he?

The Stroller knows that Clarence Worley and Margaret Conner went to the movie Saturday night but what he can't understand is why they were unable to tell him what the movie was or what happened.

The Stroller heard that Bill Meek was "Lost, Strayed or Stolen" this week, anyway there was a picture of him tacked on the Bulletin Board and accompanied by that sign.

Miss Shepherd Talks to Y.M.C.A. on Service

The Y. M. C. A. met Monday morning February 11, at 11:00 o'clock, in Room 122. The devotional exercises were conducted by Ben Thompson. The main feature of the program was a talk by Miss Shepherd on the subject, "Alert for Service."

In her talk, Miss Shepherd showed how Christ was a notable example of one who was alert for service. She also pointed out that modern characters are successful if their prime purpose has been to serve.

The chief goal of modern business, Miss Shepherd went on to say, is to serve the public better. This aim is brought out clearly in the advertisements of large business concerns. Miss Shepherd quoted the sign of a garage which had this ideal of service, "We crawl under your car oftener and get dirtier than any of our competitors." In each of her points, the speaker cited opportunities for service in present day life that parallel those used by Christ two thousand years ago.

The next Y. M. C. A. meeting will be held Monday, February 18, at 10:00 a. m.

A cabinet meeting is to be held Thursday evening, February 14.

Stephen Lamar Works for Doctor's Degree

Stephen Lamar, B. S., 1925, who is now at the University of Missouri, has passed his Master's examinations in Educational Administration and is now working on toward his Ph. D.

Mr. Lamar is busy with music as well as with Education. He was fortunate enough to make a place on the first University Band; he plays a clarinet in one church orchestra; he sings in another church choir; he has charge of an orchestra for one of the largest university young people's organizations in Columbia. Last Sunday he went to Booneville where he entertained the boys of the Industrial School by singing, clogging, and playing the ukulele and the piano.

A former Bearcat, Mr. Lamar is keeping up basketball practice by playing on one of the intramural teams of the University.

Lela Lockhart and Eleanor Montgomery went to Columbia Saturday on business. While there they visited with Helen McMahon, who is attending the University of Missouri. The girls returned Sunday evening.

Thesis Norwine returned Sunday from her home at Santa Rosa where she had been caring for her mother for the past week.

Ollie Horn spent the week-end at her home at Trimble.

Collegiate! Yes, But Are We? Ask Deans of College

Deans of Men Send Out Questionnaire to Determine Attitude of College Men Toward Various Matters.

New York, N. Y. (By New Student Service)—The raucous jazz notes of "Collegiate, Collegiate, yes we are Collegiate" have penetrated the awful and silent depths of the dean's office. It is not a welcome tune, and something ought to be done about it, say they. So, at the next convention of deans in April the words will be revised to read "Yes, but are we collegiate?"

Something may eventually be done about it. In the meantime, a questionnaire. Dean Henry Gratton Doyle of George Washington University has sent one to four hundred deans. He asks, among many questions:

"Is neatness in appearance, as evidenced by clean shaving, well-shined shoes, starched linen, appropriate neckties of neat appearance and well-pressed suits of clothing, typical of your student body? Or, in the main, does the psychological attitude of your student body approve of slovenly and careless habits of dress and conduct or neat habits of dress and courteous manners?"

It does not require a very keen mind to predict what the answer to that will be. Already the reassuring replies are coming back. From Wesleyan:

"The present generation of students here, as I look upon them, are well-dressed, well-behaved, a very different type from what we had twenty-five years ago. . . ."

"Speaking in general of the morals of the community, I feel perfectly sure that they are on a higher plane than they have ever been."

We have a pretty strong conviction that Dean Doyle will be able to report at the convention that on the word of 399 deans this generation is the best yet. (The one exception will be Harvard, which has already refused to answer the questions.)

But aren't the deans waking up to the collegiate menace two or three years late? Collegiatism is dying out in the colleges, though it will linger on in remote colleges, in front of drugstores, and on vaudeville platforms for a long while. There is something of romantic excess in the collegiate costume that is out of key with the prosaic times. Bell-bottom trousers, un-anchored socks and such-like are as much relics of the past as is the fashion of carrying the American Mercury. The fearful deans should read any "What Young Men are Wearing" column in the magazines that cater to college youth. There college men are being told that a neat, conservative appearance is a "valuable asset" and that "anyone in the business world who hopes to make good is lost without it."

The chief goal of modern business, Miss Shepherd went on to say, is to serve the public better. This aim is brought out clearly in the advertisements of large business concerns. Miss Shepherd quoted the sign of a garage which had this ideal of service, "We crawl under your car oftener and get dirtier than any of our competitors." In each of her points, the speaker cited opportunities for service in present day life that parallel those used by Christ two thousand years ago.

Other times, other manners. The collegiate mode is passing out. The reason it is going is the reason why all fashions change. The hot polloi, drug clerks and farm hands, have caught up with it. The next job for college men is to create a new fashion. Otherwise the four years would be wasted, and there would be no way to distinguish between those who have had the privilege of a college education and those who have not.

Jennio Blacklock, a former student, is now in New York City taking work at the Biblical Seminary. During the fall and winter, Miss Blacklock was employed as a social worker in the mountains of Kentucky, working under the Presbyterian Mission Board.

Kirkville Games May Change Standing

Two victories for the Bearcats over the Kirkville Bulldogs in the two game series Friday and Saturday, February 15 and 16, would place the Maryville team in first place. Two defeats would leave the Bearcats resting in fourth position in the standings.

The home team goes into the game Friday night with apparently an even chance of winning. Kirkville and Maryville have defeated Springfield once. Kirkville split both her two game series with Warrensburg. In number of points scored, Kirkville averages 34 points per game to her opponents 31, while Maryville has scored 41 points per game to 27 for the opposition.

Everything seems to show that Maryville has a team equal to if not superior to the team which it plays this week. If the Bearcats are "going good" a thing they have not been doing in their last two non-conference

games—the Maryville school behind the team should mean victory rather than defeat—first place rather than fourth. Warrensburg's two victories over Springfield give new interest to the M. I. A. A. championship race, leaving four teams fairly well bunched in the percentage column. The standings are:

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Kirkville	7	3	.700
Warrensburg	4	2	.667
Maryville	5	3	.625
Springfield	4	4	.500
Cape Girardeau	0	8	.000

International Outlook Tends to Abolish War

College Christian Endeavor Society Discusses Question of Whether War Is Ever Justifiable.

Nellie Harold led the College Christian Endeavor meeting at the Christian Church on Sunday evening. The subject was "Is War Ever Justifiable?" Short talks were given by Roy Dickman and Nella Thompson. This was followed by a general discussion.

One of the speakers discussed the futility of war to achieve any of the purposes that Christianity is meant to serve. The old appeals for war in the name of a good cause fall coldly now on the instructed ear and cease to carry convictions to thoughtful minds.

"Would you not go to war to protect the weak?" men ask. The answer seems obvious. A modern war to protect the weak—that is a grim jest. See how modern war protects the weak: 10 million known dead soldiers; 3 million presumed dead soldiers; 13 million dead civilians; 20 million wounded; 3 million prisoners; 9 million orphans; 3 million war widows; 10 million refugees.

What can we mean—modern war protecting the weak? The conviction grows clear in increasing multitudes of minds that modern war is no way to protect the weak.

A world court, however, the speaker suggested, would protect the weak. A League of Nations would protect the weak. An international mind, backed by a Christian conscience, that would stop the race for armaments, provide co-operative substitutes for violence, forbid the nations to resort to force, and finally outlaw war altogether—that would protect the weak. But this is clear: war will not do it. It is the weak by the millions who perish in every modern war.

Another speaker dwelt on the necessity for an international outlook on life, and showed that nationalistic patriotism is not enough. There was a time, he showed, when patriotism took men of little, local loyalties and expanded their outlook and allegiance. They had been citizens of a shire; patriotism made them citizens of a nation. Patriotism once called men to the widest imaginable outstretch of their devotion; it broke down local provincialisms; it stretched human horizons; it demanded unaccustomed breadth of vision and unselfishness of life. Then to be a patriot for the nation meant a large loyalty as against the meanness and provincialism of a local mind. But the world has moved. Life has expanded and become international. Now it is possible for patriotism to fall from its high estate. Instead of calling men to wider horizons, it can keep them within narrow ones. Once the issue was patriotism versus a small provincialism; now the question may become patriotism versus a large care for humanity. Once patriotism was the great enemy of provincialism; now it can be made to mean provincialism and to sanctify the narrow mind.

How can a man be a follower of Jesus Christ and still be a belligerent nationalist, when once this better hope of a world organized for peace has dawned upon his view? Whatever else Christianity may believe in, it must believe in God, Father of all men; it must believe in men of every tribe, tongue, people, and nation as God's children; it must believe in the Kingdom of God on earth. The spirit of Christianity is not narrowly nationalistic, but it is international in its scope. "Humanity First" is the spirit of the teachings of Jesus.—Contributed.

Carl Fisher will lead the College Christian Endeavor Society at the Christian Church on next Sunday evening, February 17th, at 6:15 p. m. The topic is "Youth's Contribution to the Outlawing of War."

The following questions will be discussed: What relation do the following factors bear to national relations—economic imperialism, military preparedness, extreme nationalism, and secret diplomacy? How can we end the anarchy that now prevails among nations? What attitude should we take toward the outlawry of war? Would the satisfaction of wealth in time of war, help prevent war? What ought the Disciples of Christ to do?

Mary Appleman, Margaret Conner, Martha Horridge, and Vera Smith were dinner guests of Cecilia Dawson Friday evening.

Mr. Cooper Talks on Agriculture in Michigan Towns

Sees Former Student of College and Learns of Work He Is Doing in Industrial Arts Classes.

Mr. Cooper, of the Education Department of the College, made several addresses last week at Belleville and at Greenville, Michigan.

While at Belleville, Mr. Cooper met Earl Hollar, industrial arts instructor in the high school there. Mr. Hollar was a student at the College in 1923-24 and 1924-25, though he took his B. S. degree at Warrensburg. Mr. Cooper reports that Mr. Hollar's work has been so satisfactory that, although this is his first year at Belleville, he has already been re-elected for the next year at an increased salary.

During the time Mr. Hollar has been at Belleville, he has done a great deal toward building up the Industrial Arts Department there. Mr. Cooper says. The shop is modernly equipped with the best kind of tools. Machine equipment is to be put in. The people of Belleville, according to Mr. Cooper, have taken a new interest in Industrial Arts because of the work done by Earl Hollar's Class. As a class project, the group re-modeled the old shop and put on an exhibit of its work at the Parent Teachers' Meeting which Mr. Cooper attended.

Mr. Hollar remembers his old friends in Maryville. Mr. Cooper said, and wishes that he might receive a copy of the Northwest Missourian.

Belleville, Michigan, situated just a few miles from Detroit, is a town of only about one thousand inhabitants. But, in spite of this, it has a school system after which other districts might well pattern. It is a consolidated district maintaining Smith-Hughes Home Economics, Smith-Hughes Vocational Agriculture, and Industrial Arts with a teacher who devoted his full time to that work.

At the Vocational Agriculture meeting, Mr. Cooper was impressed by the fine exhibits, especially the poultry exhibit of the Vocational Agriculture class.

The head of the Vocational Agriculture department is Mr. Besemer whose wife, formerly Helen Holden, will be remembered as a Nodaway County teacher. Mrs. Besemer, according to Mr. Cooper, is an enthusiastic worker in the Belleville Parent Teacher Association, an organization of some one hundred fifty members.

After leaving Greenville, Michigan, Mr. Cooper spent Friday night and Saturday in White Hall visiting Professor Holden, who has conducted several Short Courses in Vitalized Agriculture in Nodaway County. Mr. Holden, a pioneer in Vitalized Agriculture, is now field director for the International Harvester Company of Chicago. While at White Hall, Mr. Cooper visited the Holden Poultry Farm near that place.

Faculty Party.

The Faculty Women held a party Wednesday evening, February 13, in Social Hall. At 6:15, they went to Residence Hall where they were served a dinner. The table decorations were appropriate to the season.

After the banquet, the women returned to Social Hall for games, and stunts appropriate to Valentine's Day. The committee in charge of the party was made up of, Miss Elna Scott, Miss Keith, Miss Griswell, Miss Martindale, and Dean Barnard. Miss Martindale was in charge of the games.

Miss K. Franken Has Thrilling Adventure

While she was in St. Joseph Saturday, February 9, Miss Katherine Franken had a narrow escape from probable injury.

As she was walking along the sidewalk, a car in the street skidded on the icy pavement and the driver lost control of it. Before he could stop it, the car climbed the curb, ran upon the walk, and barely missed striking Miss Franken.

"A miss may be as good as a mile, but," Miss Franken says, "it was an exciting adventure."

Willard McClintock spent Saturday and Sunday with Frances Paulette at her home at King City.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Have Bridge Parties

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford entertained guests at bridge parties on Tuesday and Wednesday evening, February 5 and 6. Tables were decorated in red and white with Valentine favors for the guests.

Those present on Tuesday evening were Mr. and Mrs. Dieterich, Mrs. Carrie Margaret Caldwell, Miss Schultze, Mr. Mounce, and Mr. Wilson.

Mrs. Dieterich and Mr. Wilson received the prize for the high score.

The guests on Wednesday evening were Mr. and Mrs. Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, and Mr. and Mrs. Whiffen. Mrs. Bronson and Mr. Whiffen won the prize for high score.

Miss Dvorak, Miss Burton, Mr. Gardner, and Mr. Holdridge went to St. Joseph Friday evening and heard the Prague Teachers' Chorus which is now making a good-will tour of the United States and which was at that time appearing in St. Joseph.

Miss Katherine Franken conducted her extension classes at Carrollton and St. Joseph, Friday and Saturday of last week.

Mr. L. M. Eck, Chairman of the Commercial Department of the College, on a leave of absence to work on an advanced degree at Northwestern University, visited in Maryville and at the College last week.

About Two Hundred Attend Short Course

The Farmers' Short Course, under the Auspices of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, and the College, came to an end Friday, February 8. The total attendance at the men's meetings during the four days' session was about two hundred, including students. The attendance was necessarily small because of the condition of the weather and roads.

The last speaker on the men's program was M. J. Regan, dairy expert of the Missouri College of Agriculture. Mr. Regan spoke on "Building Up the Dairy Herd." In his talk he stressed the value of a good sire in building up the quality of a herd of dairy cattle.

Burlington Junction Defeats Cub Team

The Burlington Junction high school team were too much for the Cubs in a basketball game played at Burlington Junction, Wednesday evening, February 13. The score was 35-14.

This was the second defeat for the Cubs at the hands of C. K. Thompson's basketballers.

Friday evening at 4:30 the Cubs will tangle with the undefeated Pickering five on the College gymnasium floor. Basil Nichols will referee the game.

Primary Children Lose Pet Canary

Wednesday was a sad day for the primary kiddies, and it was a bad day for the teachers, for they had to spend most of their time consoling the children. This is how it happened.

Wednesday morning Miss Millikan discovered that "Our Birdie" was dead. "Our Birdie" died a very unnatural and untimely death, when a huge rat bit off the poor bird's head. "Our Birdie" was the pet canary owned by the primary children. The kiddies shed bitter tears and sadly made arrangements for the burial of "Our Birdie."

Every practice teacher had to make allowances for the sad event and show sympathy for each child. Even the promise of a real Valentine Party could not entirely console the children.

The empty cage is a bitter reminder of the lost presence of "Our Birdie."

Stephen C. Williams, B. S., 1925, who is superintendent of schools at Stennett, Iowa, has been re-elected for the coming year at a substantial increase in salary, according to a letter written by Mrs. Williams to Mr. Phillips, chairman of the Recommendations Committee.

George H. Newman, B. S., 1927, has accepted a position as instructor in commercial subjects in the Commercial High School at Atlanta, Georgia.

High School Class Has Valentine Party

The Sophomore Class of the High School gave a Valentine party in room 122 at 4:30 Wednesday afternoon, February 13.

The class was divided into two groups the Kings and the Queens, and part of the time was spent in playing relay games. A feature of the evening was a race between Ralph Houston and Orin Smith to see who could most quickly push a penny across the room with his nose. Ralph was not afraid of splinters and consequently won the race. Jessie Snodderly played several selections on the piano for the group.

Refreshments consisting of Eskimo pies, red hats, and heart shaped peppermints were served.

Committee in charge of the party were: Refreshments, Jessie Snodderly; Games: Clara McGinnis, Gertrude Howard and Robert Lawrence.

Valentine Rush Party Given by Sorority Girls

Members of Sigma Sigma Sigma Entertain with Valentine Party at Home of Ruth Fields Thursday Evening.

The Sigma Sigma Sigma sorority gave a Valentine rush party last Thursday evening from 7:30 to 10:00 o'clock at the home of Ruth Fields, 1102 N. Walnut street.

The following invitation written in rhyme gave a clever hint of the Valentine atmosphere which was to prevail during the evening:

"Tri Sigmas are entertaining Thursday, And this is just to say, Come join this merry time And be somebody's valentine."

The idea of Valentine's day was carried out in the decorations, luncheon appointments, and the favors, which were miniature red and white hats.

Each girl found her soul-mate by being blindfolded and lead into a dark room where she chose her mate from a number of men, comic pictures of whom had been placed on a table.

Different nooks in the house were given such names as Lover's Lane, Valentine Valley, Nifty Nook, Cozy Corner, and Sweetheart Street. Partners for the evening were found by matching verses which were written on hearts. The hearts contained such verses as the following:

"If you love me, I'll take your bossing I'll tell you more at Cupid's Crossing."

"Do as I ask, or I'm a goner, Meet me, please, at Cozy Corner."

"I know a place, suppose we meet, Right real soon on Sweetheart Street."

After the girls found their partners, they took their places at one of the six tables where they played hearts the remainder of the evening. Geraldine Hunt received first prize and Estelle Campbell, the consolation favor.

Refreshments were served by the hostesses following the games. In arranging the tables for serving, lace doilies were placed over the red card table covers carrying out the red and white color scheme. The tables were centered with red tapers in crystal holders.

The concluding entertainment of the evening was dancing.

Guests of the sorority were Alyce Houghton, Doris Clark, Geraldine Hunt, Neva Bruce, Nina Bruce, Vera Gresham, Verna Houghton, Mary Ellen Dildine, Edith Moore, Doris Metcalfe, Helen Slagle, Estelle Campbell, Virginia Tulloch, Ruth Cook, Meryle Shamberger, Marzella Clary, and Lucille Shelby.

Hostesses at the affair, who included the members of Sigma Sigma Sigma, were Georgia Ellen Trusty, Virginia Nicholas, Mildred Sandison, Margaret Lindley, Mary Merckling, Pauline Walker, Violet Hunter, Winifred Baker, Leola Miller, Ruth Fields, Sharlyne Qualls, and Garland Groom.

Raymond Houston, formerly a student of this College, is at present in the St. Francis hospital, where he is recovering from an operation for mastoid trouble.

Alice Duncan was the week-end guest of Florence Willis at her home at Shambaugh, Iowa.

Marjorie Cole was at her home at Emerson, Iowa over the week-end.

Photos

24 for 25c

Penny Picture Studio
Over Montgomery's Shoe Store

ST. LOUIS EXCURSION

Leaving Maryville Feb. 15th and 16th. Good to return leaving St. Louis, Feb. 17th.

\$6.50 Tickets good only in coaches or chair cars. Half fare for children. No baggage checked.

MANY AMUSEMENT PLACES NOW OPEN